IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph at page 1, lines 2-4 with the following:

This application claims the benefit of Japanese Application No. 2001-294421, filed in Japan on September 26, 2001, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Please replace the paragraph at page 2, line 22 to page 3, line 2 with the following:

The light exposure controlling unit disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 4-194912 also employs a plunger-type electromagnetic drive having the same construction as the electromagnet unit 100 applied to the conventional light exposure controlling unit (light amount controlling unit) described above as a driving source.

Please replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 1-6 with the following:

The present invention is intended to solve the disadvantage described above, and provides an electromagnetic drive which is integrated in an optical apparatus for controlling the amount light of a luminous flux and which is capable of efficient use of the space where it is placed.

Please replace the paragraph at page 9, line 17 to page 10, line 12 with the following:

The electromagnetic unit 11 is an electromagnet of a plunger type, and comprises, as shown in the cross sectional view of Fig. 6, two plate-shaped yokes including a mounting yoke (first yoke member) 12 and a yoke on the side of the projecting end of the plunger (first yoke member) 13 formed of magnetic material, a fixed iron core (second yoke member) 19 formed of magnetic material and held between the yokes 12 and 13 to be inserted into the axial center of the coil (solenoid) 16 that will be described later, a fixed iron core 18 formed of magnetic material and serving as a plunger stopper to be fixed on the side of the yoke 12, a bobbin 15' to be fitted on the outer periphery of the fixed iron core 19 and held between the yokes 12 and 13, a bobbin 15 held

between the yokes 12 and 13 and having a hollow space 15a, two coils (solenoids) 14, 16 connected in series with each other to be used as two solenoids and wound on the bobbins 15 and 15' respectively in the opposite directions from each other, a plunger 17 formed of magnetic material and serving as an iron core of which the hollow space 15a is movable in the axial direction, and a conical spring 20 for urging the plunger 17 in the direction of projection.

Please replace the paragraph at page 25, lines 9-19 with the following:

When the control signals for driving the solenoid are supplied from the CPU in association with the start of light exposure, an exciting voltage is applied to the coils 45, 47 of the electromagnetic unit 42, and power distribution is started. The plunger 49 is sucked to the sucked position. In accordance with sucking operation of the plunger 49, the shutter lever 41 rotates clockwise from the state shown in Fig. 11 by an urging force of the shutter spring 8. The rotation of the shutter lever rotates the shutter blades 4, 5 to the opened position via the shutter blade driving pin 41c, and then light exposure starts.

Please replace the paragraph at page 36, lines 9-25 with the following:

In this arrangement, the electromagnetic unit 42B is accommodated between the outer periphery of the taking lens 2B and the inner periphery of the lens frame 1B as shown in a cross sectional view in Fig. 18, and the outline of the taking lens 2B is shouldered in order to decrease the outer diameter D3 of the lens frame 1B. In other words, the electromagnetic unit 42B can be positioned closer to the optical axis O of the taking lens 2B to the extent corresponding to the decreased diameter of the coil 45B. Concurrently, the outer diameter of the taking lens 2B at the position where the coil 47B is located is decreased to the extent corresponding to the increased diameter of the coil 47B. As a result, the outer diameter D3 of the lens frame 1B can be decreased to the extent corresponding to the distance that the electromagnetic unit 42B is moved toward the optical axis O in comparison with the outer diameter D2 of the lens frame 1 shown in Fig. 11.